

# EXHIBIT 1

**UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
EASTERN DISTRICT OF MICHIGAN  
SOUTHERN DIVISION**

ROBERT DAVIS,

Plaintiff,

Case No. 20-cv-12130  
Hon. Robert H. Cleland

v.

JOCELYN BENSON, in her official  
and individual capacities as the Secretary of State,  
CATHY M. GARRETT, in her official  
and individual capacities as the Wayne County Clerk,

Defendant.

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**CATHY M. GARRETT'S MOTION TO DISMISS AMENDED  
COMPLAINT AND BRIEF IN SUPPORT**

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## **STATEMENT OF CONCURRENCE**

Counsel for Wayne County Board of Canvassers sought concurrence for this motion from all counsel. No concurrence was provided by plaintiff.

**QUESTION PRESENTED**

Whether this Court has jurisdiction of this matter where Davis has no standing, has failed to state a claim, has no protected liberty interest, there is no case or controversy, and no declaratory judgment should issue?

Plaintiff answers “Yes”.

County Clerk answers “No”.

## INTRODUCTION

“Systemic processes tend to reward people for making decisions that turn out to be right—creating great resentment among the anointed, who feel themselves entitled to rewards for being articulate, politically active, and morally fervent.” Thomas Sowell, *The Vision of the Anointed: Self-Congratulation as a Basis for Social Policy*, <https://www.goodreads.com/quotes/tag/entitlement>. Here we have a politically active plaintiff who feels entitled because of his convictions.

In Count II Robert Davis alleges his due process was violated by Cathy Garrett’s failure to have her office open all day for the August Primary. That allegation is not true – the office was open. (ECF 16- 2). This court should dismiss this matter because Davis’ scant assertions do not confer jurisdiction on this court:

- Davis has not alleged a concrete injury.
- The Clerk did not prejudicially affect Davis’ rights.
- Ripeness precludes review by this court.
- There is no constitutionally protected liberty interest.
- No declaratory judgment should issue.

## **STATEMENT OF FACTS**

Robert Davis filed a complaint on August 9, 2020, against the Secretary of State and County Clerk Cathy Garrett (“Clerk”) alleging that MCL §169.247 is unconstitutional and that the Secretary of State violated due process by mailing absentee voter applications. (ECF 1).

This Court ordered that Robert Davis show cause by August 27, 202, why the entire case should not be stayed or dismissed without prejudice pursuant to issues of comity, federalism and abstention. (ECF 11). The Court further ordered Robert Davis to show cause why the court should not decline to exercise supplemental jurisdiction over Counts III and IV and dismiss them without prejudice. On August 17, 2020, an amended complaint was filed alleging that the Secretary of State violated due process by mailing absentee voter applications; that the Clerk violated due process by not being open on August 4, 2020, and two similar state counts. (ECF 9).

By order dated September 14, 2020, this Court dismissed the due process claim against the Secretary of State and the two state counts. (ECF 19). The Clerk now files this motion to dismiss the remaining due process claim.

## STANDARD FOR MOTION TO DISMISS

The County asserts that this Court lacks jurisdiction and the matter should be dismissed per FRCP 12(b)(1). Further it asserts that Davis has failed to state a claim upon which relief can be granted and that this matter should be dismissed per FRCP 12(b)(6).

This Court must dismiss this matter if Davis can prove no set of facts supporting his claim that would entitle him to relief. *Ludwig v. Board of Trustees of Ferris State University*, 123 F3d 404, 408 (6th Cir 1997). The complaint must be more than a mere recitation of facts:

While a complaint attacked by a Rule 12(b)(6) motion to dismiss does not need detailed factual allegations, ..., a plaintiff's obligation to provide the "grounds" of his "entitle[ment] to relief" requires more than labels and conclusions, and a formulaic recitation of the elements of a cause of action will not do,... Factual allegations must be enough to raise a right to relief above the speculative level, ... ("[T]he pleading must contain something more ... than ... a statement of facts that merely creates a suspicion [of] a legally cognizable right of action"), on the assumption that all the allegations in the complaint are true (even if doubtful in fact), ... (Internal citations omitted. Emphasis added).

*Bell Atlantic Corp. v. Twombly*, 550 US 544, 555; 127 SCt 1955, 1965 (2007).

Davis can prove no set of facts to support his claim as required by *Ford v Reynolds*, 326 F Supp 2d 392 (ED New York 2004).

Davis alleges sparse facts against the Wayne County Clerk to secure an extraordinary remedy. He states that the County Clerk failed to keep her office open on election night and no one answered his telephone call. From these statements Davis leaps to the conclusion that the Clerk violated his Due Process rights. Such is not the case as this brief reveals to the court.

## **ARGUMENT**

**This matter should be dismissed because of lack of subject matter jurisdiction.**

**I. Davis has no standing to bring this action against the County Clerk as he has not alleged a concrete injury.**

In evaluating Davis' likelihood of success on the merits, one must first examine the issue of standing. *Northeast Ohio Coalition for Homeless and Service Employees Intern. Union, Local 1199 v Blackwell*, 467 F3d 999, 1010 (6th Cir 2006). Davis must meet the 3-prong test for standing:

- There must be alleged, and ultimately proven, an “injury in fact”—a harm suffered by plaintiff that is concrete and actual or imminent, not conjectural or hypothetical;
- ...There must be “causation”—a fairly traceable connection between plaintiff’s injury and complained-of conduct of defendant;
- ...There must be “redressability”—a likelihood that requested relief will redress alleged injury.

*Steel Co v Citizens for a Better Environment*, 523 US 83, 103; 118 SCt 1003 (1998).

The burden of establishing standing rests with Davis. *Id.* In this instance, Davis cannot prove a causal connection between any alleged harm to him and any act of Clerk Cathy M. Garrett. Davis seeks relief against Cathy M. Garrett on the theory that she did not have her office the entire day on August 4, 2020. (ECF 9 ¶¶51 and 53). He has not alleged and cannot prove an injury in fact. He certainly has not shown a concrete harm. Lacking an injury, there is certainly no “fairly traceable connection” to the County Clerk. No further facts need be developed to establish this point. Davis asks for a declaration that the Clerk must have her office open on the November 3, 2020 presidential general election. That allegation that the County Clerk will not have her office open for the upcoming election is simply speculation.

Davis has failed to allege, and cannot show, an injury in fact. There is no nexus or causation between the County Clerk and any perceived injury to him. There is no likelihood for relief. Davis lacks standing and this Court lacks jurisdiction.

**II. There is no case or controversy because the Clerk did not prejudicially affect Davis’ rights.**

It is axiomatic that before a federal court has jurisdiction, there must be a case or controversy. USCA Const Art III § 2. When a claim is such that judicial power is capable of acting on it, it is considered a case. *Johnson v Interstate Transit Lines*, 163 F2d 125 (10th Cir 1947). There must be a statement of facts

showing that defendant is acting or is threatening to act in such a way as to invade, or prejudicially affect the rights of plaintiff. *Aetna Life Ins Co of Hartford, Conn v Haworth*, 84 F2d 695, (8th Cir 1936), cert granted 299 US 536, 57 S Ct 190 (1936), revd on other grounds 300 US 227; 57 S Ct 461 (1937), reh den 300 US 687; 57 S Ct 667 (1937). The Clerk submits that Davis has neither a case nor controversy.

The County Clerk's office was open as required on August 4, 2020. (ECF 16-2). Davis has not made a statement of facts showing that the Clerk is acting or is threatening to act to invade or prejudicially affect his rights. The Clerk receives hundreds of telephone calls on Election Day. It was reasonable for the Clerk's Office to miss a call. The Clerk's Office is housed in the Coleman A. Young Municipal Center – a public building in which the state circuit court is located. That building is open all day election day. Should a member of the public need admission after hours, that person need only present himself to the guard's desk. (Exhibit 1).

### **III. The matter is not ripe for review by this court.**

Whether a matter is ripe for review presents a jurisdictional issue for this court because a "court lacks jurisdiction over the subject matter if the claim is not yet ripe for judicial review." *Norton v Ashcroft*, 298 F3d 547, 554 (6th Cir 2002). Ripeness "focuses on the timing of the action." *Dealer Computer Services*,

*Inc v Dub Herring Ford*, 547 F3d 558, 560 (6th Cir 2008). "[T]he doctrine serves as a bar to judicial review whenever a court determines a claim is filed prematurely." *Id* at 561. The Court considers three factors:

When determining whether a dispute is ripe for judicial review, the court considers the following factors: (1) the likelihood that the harm alleged by the party will ever come to pass; (2) the hardship to the parties if judicial relief is denied at this stage in the proceedings; and (3) whether the factual record is sufficiently developed to produce a fair adjudication of the merits.

*Id.*

Here Davis asks that the court order the Clerk to stay open on November 4, 2020. The County Clerk has previously complied with MCL §168.809(3). There is no likelihood that the clerk will fail to do so on November 4, 2020, or that any alleged harm will come to Davis. There would be no hardship to Davis if this court denies the requested relief now. Here the factual record is sufficiently developed as this court need only apply *Norton v Ashcroft* and *Dealer Computer Services* to reach a sound result.

**IV. Davis fails to state a Fifth Amendment claim because he does not have a constitutionally protected liberty interest.**

One must also determine whether Davis possesses a liberty or property interest: "The threshold question in adjudicating a due process claim is whether Plaintiff possessed a liberty or property interest." *Tiraco v NY State Board of Elections*, 963 F Supp 2d 184, 194 (ED NY 2013).

Liberty interests that are afforded protection by the due process clause may arise directly from the Constitution or indirectly from the laws of the state. *Prater*, 289 F.3d at 431-32. Indeed, states may, under certain circumstances, create protected liberty interests that are protected by the due process clause. *Sandin v. Conner*, 515 U.S. 472, 483-84, 132 L. Ed. 2d 418, 115 S. Ct. 2293. The problem with Plaintiffs' claim, however, is that the procedures outlined in Seiter and in the Department's policy do not amount to any substantive interest. There is a distinction between "state-created procedural protections, and the substantive liberty interests those procedures are meant to protect." *Smith v. Sumner*, 994 F.2d 1401, 1406 (9th Cir. 1993); see also *Olim v. Wakinekona*, 461 U.S. 238, 250, 75 L. Ed. 2d 813, 103 S. Ct. 1741 ("Process is not an end in itself. Its constitutional purpose is to protect a substantive interest to which the individual has a legitimate claim of entitlement."); *Harris v. McDonald*, 737 F.2d 662, 665 (7th Cir. 1984) (**mandatory procedural protections cannot, by themselves, be considered a liberty interest**). In other words, failing to follow the above procedures does not give rise to a separate constitutional violation under the due process clause. To hold otherwise would run the risk of creating an un-ending cycle of constitutional claims, finding due process rights in due process rights and so on. With no asserted protected interest, Plaintiffs have not alleged a viable constitutional violation under procedural due process. (Emphasis added).

*Pierce v Ohio Dep't of Rehab & Corr*, 284 F Supp 2d 811, 840 (ND Ohio 2003).

In order to establish a due process claim, the statute must create a liberty interest. *Naegele Outdoor Advertising Co, Div of Naegele, Inc v Moulton*, 773 F2d 692 (6th Cir 1985). Generally, to possess a constitutionally protected interest, a person must have more than an abstract need or desire for it. He must have more than a unilateral expectation of it. He must, instead, have a legitimate claim of entitlement to it. *Bd of Regents v Roth*, 408 US 564; 92 S Ct 2701 (1972).

Davis' allegations are scant. He has not shown the necessary liberty or property interest of which he has been deprived. He certainly has not shown a legitimate claim of entitlement.

In a procedural due process claim, Davis must also show whether the procedures followed by the State were constitutionally sufficient. *Swarthout v. Cooke*, 562 US 216, 219; 131 SCt 859 (2011), *citing Kentucky Dep't of Corrections v Thompson*, 490 US 454; 109 S C. 1904 (1989). Here, the evidence does not show that the Clerk used procedures different than those mandated by state law. Indeed, according to the Director of Elections, the Clerk met state law. Davis cites no law or case to support his conclusion that the Clerk's alleged failure to maintain an open office confers or violates a due process interest. His arguments do not state a constitutionally protected liberty or property interest and do not state a claim for relief.

The *Tiraco Court* further stated that even were a plaintiff deprived of some constitutionally protected property or liberty interest, no fundamental due process principles are violated if the plaintiff was provided adequate process: "The Due Process Clause does not protect against all deprivations of constitutionally protected interests in life, liberty, or property, only against deprivations without due process of law." (Internal citations omitted). *Tiraco v NY State Board of Elections*, *Id* 194.

To determine whether the Clerk violated Plaintiffs' due process rights, "it is necessary to ask what process the State provided, and whether it was constitutionally adequate." *Tiraco v NY State Board of Elections*, *Id* 194. In this instance, Michigan Election Law provides that the Secretary of State may intercede. MCL §168.31(h). Davis was aware that he could use the Michigan Election law process to question the status of the Clerk's Office. He chose not to do so. Davis was also aware that he could use the state of Michigan courts to litigate the issue. This Robert Davis did. Therefore, the processes provided to Davis were adequate. *Tiraco v NY State Board of Elections*, *Id*, 195. These procedures have provided Davis with sufficient notice and opportunity to contest the status of the Clerk's office.

## **V. Davis is not entitled to a declaratory judgment.**

The Declaratory Judgment Act permits courts to declare the rights of litigants when there's a case or controversy:

- (a) In a case of actual controversy within its jurisdiction, ..., any court of the United States, upon the filing of an appropriate pleading, may declare the rights and other legal relations of any interested party seeking such declaration, whether or not further relief is or could be sought. Any such declaration shall have the force and effect of a final judgment or decree and shall be reviewable as such.

28 USCS § 2201

The court may exercise its discretion and decide not to declare the rights of the litigants where there is no case or controversy. The Act confers "on federal courts unique and substantial discretion in deciding whether to declare the rights of litigants." *MedImmune, Inc v Genetech, Inc*, 549 US 118, 136; 127 SCt 764 (2007).

Here Davis alleges that the Clerk did not have her office open on August 3, 2020, and that violated his due process rights. As discussed in the above Arguments, this request does not rise to a case or controversy: it is based on conjecture and speculation; shows no concrete injury; and confers no standing on Davis.

The court considers 5 factors when deciding whether to issue a declaratory judgment:

- (1) whether the declaratory action would settle the controversy;
- (2) whether the declaratory action would serve a useful purpose in clarifying the legal relations in issue;
- (3) whether the declaratory remedy is being used merely for the purpose of "procedural fencing" or "to provide an arena for res judicata;"
- (4) whether the use of a declaratory action would increase friction between our federal and state courts and improperly encroach upon state jurisdiction; and
- (5) whether there is an alternative remedy which is better or more effective.

*Scottsdale Ins Co v Flowers*, 513 F3d 546, 554 (6th Cir 2008).

As there are no active disputes, a declaratory judgment would neither settle a controversy nor clarify the legal relations of the parties. Moreover, the August Election has passed. State law mandates that the clerk keep her office open on Election Day. MCL §168.809(2). The Secretary of State is the chief elections officer. MCL §168.23. The Secretary of State advises and directs local election officials. MCL §168.31(b) and investigates the administration of election laws. MCL §168.31(h). Any concern that the Clerk's office would not be open on November 4, 2020, should first be addressed to the Secretary of State. A declaratory judgment would not give the proper due to the state court and its procedures. The claim sounds in Michigan Election Law and is dressed as a federal violation. One cannot rule out procedural fencing. A declaratory judgment that the County Clerk infringes on Davis' constitutional rights would cause increased friction between the federal and state court systems. Clearly, there is an alternative remedy: Davis can proceed with the Secretary of State; and if not satisfied, can seek review in the state court and the Michigan Court of Appeals. This alternative will avoid conflicts due to federalism that would occur between the state and federal systems. This court, consistent with *Scottsdale Ins Co v Flowers*, *id.*, should deny the declaratory judgment requests.

## CONCLUSION

Cathy M. Garrett requests that this Honorable Court dismiss this matter.

Respectfully submitted,

BY: /s/Janet Anderson Davis  
Janet Anderson Davis (P29499)  
Attorneys for Clerk Cathy Garrett  
500 Griswold, 21<sup>st</sup> Floor South  
Detroit, Michigan 48226  
313- 347-5813  
jandersn@waynecounty.com

Dated: September 29, 2020

## CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

I certify that on SEPTEMBER 29, 2020, I electronically filed a copy of the foregoing with the clerk of the court using the electronic filing system which will send electronic notification of this filing to all parties.

/s/ Heather Cranston  
Heather Cranston  
Wayne county corporation counsel  
500 Griswold, 30<sup>th</sup> floor  
Detroit, MI 48226

# EXHIBIT 1



## THIRD JUDICIAL CIRCUIT OF MICHIGAN

ZENELL B. BROWN  
EXECUTIVE COURT ADMINISTRATOR

(313) 224-5261  
FAX (313) 224-6070  
E-mail: zenell.brown@3rdcc.org

711 COLEMAN A. YOUNG MUNICIPAL CENTER  
2 WOODWARD AVENUE  
DETROIT, MICHIGAN 48226-3413

July 20, 2020

James Harris  
Director of Security  
Detroit-Wayne Joint Building Authority

**Re: Election Day Procedures – Tuesday, August 4, 2020**

Dear Mr. Harris:

Parties filing election related matters after 4:30 p.m., Tuesday, August 4, 2020 should be directed to the Randolph Street entrance of the building. Upon notification, Chief Judge Timothy M. Kenny's Deputy will escort the parties from the Randolph Street Entrance to Chief Judge Kenny's courtroom, 701 CAYMC. This procedure is effective until 8:00 p.m. Tuesday, August 4, 2020.

Thank you for your cooperation in this matter

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read "Zenell B. Brown".

Zenell B. Brown  
Executive Court Administrator

cc: Chief Judge Timothy M. Kenny  
Chief Judge Pro Tem and Presiding Patricia Fresard  
Richard Lynch, General Counsel  
Richard Smart, Deputy Court Administrator – Juvenile Division  
Alisa Shannon, Deputy Court Administrator – Criminal Division  
Erin Lincoln, Deputy Court Administrator – Friend of the Court  
Gregory R. McDuffee, General Manager  
Wayne County Sheriff's Detail



## THIRD JUDICIAL CIRCUIT OF MICHIGAN

ZENELL B. BROWN  
EXECUTIVE COURT ADMINISTRATOR

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### M E M O R A N D U M

**To:** Chief Judge Timothy M. Kenny  
Chief Judge Pro Tem and Presiding Patricia Fresard  
Richard Lynch, General Counsel  
Richard Smart, Deputy Court Administrator – Juvenile  
Alisa Shannon, Deputy Court Administrator – Criminal  
Erin Lincoln, Deputy Court Administrator – Friend of the Court  
Cathy M. Garrett, Wayne County Clerk  
Patricia Ways, Wayne County Chief Deputy County Clerk  
Cheryl Jordan, Wayne County Clerk Chief of Staff, Court Services

**From:** Zenell B. Brown  
Executive Court Administrator

**Date:** July 20, 2020

**Re:** Procedure for Case Assignments Involving Election Related Matters – Tuesday, August 4, 2020

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read "Zenell B. Brown".

#### During Business Hours

Cases involving election procedures, voting challenges, and all other election related matters shall be filed with the Office of the Wayne County Clerk at the Coleman A. Young Municipal Center, Room 201. Election Day hours for the Office of the Wayne County Clerk are from 8:00 a.m. until 4:30 p.m. Chief Judge Timothy M. Kenny will preside over these matters pursuant to Local Administrative Order 2014-11.

A staff member designated by the Wayne County Clerk will facilitate Election Day filings by notifying the Chief Judge's Administrative team that an election related matter/complaint has been filed with the Wayne County Clerk. Judge Kenny's staff shall obtain all materials from the Wayne County Clerk and deliver same to Judge Kenny. Judge Kenny's staff will record the case caption, case number, attorney names, telephone numbers, and client names for the proceedings and provide immediate notice of the proceedings to Richard Lynch, General Counsel.

Mr. Lynch will immediately notify the Supreme Court Clerk, telephone number of (517) 373-0120, of any complaint regarding election procedures filed with the Third Judicial Circuit. Upon certifying the controlling question or questions involved in the complaint, Judge Kenny will transmit the question or questions, the complaint and any other record made to the Supreme Court Clerk.

**During Non-Business Hours**

Should the filing of a complaint involving any election related matter occur before 8:00 a.m. or after 4:30 p.m., the **Emergency Judge Contact Procedure** shall be followed. The Executive Court Administrator for the Third Circuit Court can be reached at (313) 967-2002. The Executive Court Administrator will then notify Judge Kenny that an election related complaint has been initiated. The Executive Court Administrator will provide the information necessary to Judge Kenny for disposition of the complaint.

cc: Tammi Palmer, Director of Case Processing  
Greg Mahar, Wayne County Clerk Director of Elections  
Tracey Gilbert, Court Services  
Cindy DePaulis, Court Services  
Wayne County Clerk Elections Staff  
Janet Anderson-Davis, Assistant Corporation Counsel  
Sam Porter, 24 Hour Probation Intake



## THIRD JUDICIAL CIRCUIT OF MICHIGAN

TIMOTHY M. KENNY  
CHIEF JUDGE

701 COLEMAN A. YOUNG MUNICIPAL CENTER  
2 WOODWARD AVENUE  
DETROIT, MICHIGAN 48226-3413

(313) 224-5430

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### PUBLIC NOTICE

#### STATE OF MICHIGAN THIRD JUDICIAL CIRCUIT

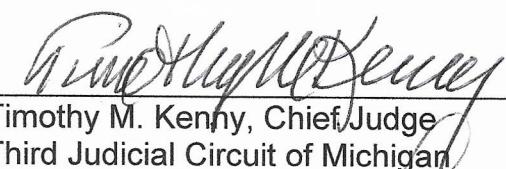
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**SUBJECT:** Case Assignments Involving Special Election Related  
Matters Filed on Election Day

**ELECTION DAY:** Tuesday, August 4, 2020

Cases involving election procedures, voting challenges, and all other election related matters shall be filed with the Wayne County Clerk's Office at the Coleman A. Young Municipal Center, Room 201, between the hours of 8:00 a.m. and 4:30 p.m.

Election related matters filed between the hours of 7:00 a.m. and 8:00 a.m., or after 4:30 p.m., will be subject to the Emergency Judge Procedure. In that event, please contact the after-hours emergency contact number at (313) 967-2002.



\_\_\_\_\_  
Timothy M. Kenny, Chief Judge  
Third Judicial Circuit of Michigan

**Dated:** July 20, 2020